THE PRESUPPOSITION IN CONFIRMATION UTTERANCE OF THE MATA NAJWA PROGRAMME

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis praanggapan dalam Acara Najwa. Fokus penelitiannya meliputi proposisi praanggapan dan determinasi praanggapan tuturan konfirmasi dalam acara Mata Najwa. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Data penelitian berupa tuturan konfirmasi dari pembawa acara acara Mata Najwa. Teknik pengumpulan data yaitu observasi. Adapun teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah metode hermeneutika objektif dan metode analisis tujuan-cara. Untuk menentukan kesahihan data dilakukan triangulasi data dan diskusi dengan ahli dan teman sejawat. Temuan hasil penelitian ini dapat disebutkan sebagai berikut. Pertama, pada tuturan konfirmasi dalam acara Mata Najwa, penutur memiliki praanggapan berupa (1) proposisi yang diyakini benar oleh penutur, (2) proposisi yang diyakini petutur juga benar, (3) proposisi yang diyakini penutur bahwa petutur pasti tahu P, dan (4) proposisi yang diyakini benar oleh keduanya (penutur maupun petutur). Kedua, determinasi praanggapan pada tuturan konfirmasi dalam acara Mata Najwa berupa pemanfaatan: (1) hubungan anaforis, dan (2) hubungan kataforis

Kata kunci: Praanggapan, Proposisi, Determinasi, Konfirmasi, Mata Najwa

1. INTRODUCTION

The use of language as a dynamic human development becomes a very interesting pragmatic study. Pragmatics are the basis of studies in concrete language research in the context of the situation. This knowledge not only studies linguistic forms, but also how linguistic forms are used in communication.

In oral data, there are utterances, contexts, participants, and shared knowledge that can help both speakers and speakers understand the meaning or purpose behind the speech. The process of conversation is always a presumption or basis for speech that is understood by members of the speech. Linguistic studies that discuss the main basis for speech are presuppositions.

Leech (1993) argues that the communicativeness of a language is very dependent on the assumption that what is meant by n is indeed interpreted as such by t. Assumptions in the context of this study are interpreted as presuppositions. So, a communication is said to be smooth if the speaker and speaker have the same basis, so that the speech delivered by the speaker is also interpreted equally by the speaker.

Furthermore, Cumming (2007: 42) adds that presuppositions are assumptions or inferences implicit in certain linguistic expressions. This means that presuppositions are assumptions held by the speaker revealed in his speech. This presumption is a shared knowledge shared by the speaker and the speaker.

According to Stalknaker (Atlas, 2005: 4) a P proposition is a pragmatic presumption of a speaker in a particular context, only if the speaker; assume / believe that P is correct; assume / believe that the speaker assumes / believes that P is correct; assume / believe that the speaker must know that the speaker believes that P is correct; or sure all. That is, the presumption in the pragmatic context is if the speaker has a belief that the speaker or other person involved in the transaction knows the language, or is considered to know the truth of the proposition.

The small talk or talk show that is the source of this research data is Mata Najwa. Following is one of the confirmation speech data in the Mata Najwa program:

NS : Some even think that you are Ahok, aren't you?

In the section above, the speaker confirms the speaker about the knowledge he believes to be the speaker Ahok once suspected. This knowledge is called a proposition. The speaker believes that the proposition is correct, because the speaker has obtained this knowledge before the interview is conducted. Knowledge that is used as a proposition is the basis for the presumption or basis of the speaker to say the confirmation speech to the speaker, with the intention of confirming or reaffirming this knowledge to the speaker.

The range of focus is to answer the basis of speech in the form of a speaker proposition before speech is formed, limited to presuppositions that appear at the Mata Najwa speech program. Thus, the purpose of this study is to analyze (a) the proposition of presuppositions in the confirmation speech in the Mata Najwa program, and (b) the determination of the presuppositions in the

confirmation speech in the Mata Najwa Programme.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Austin classifies three types of spoken actions (Cummings, 2007: 9) as a substitute for the above classification namely locution, illocution, and perlocution. In the context of the Mata Najwa program it is clearly a social political context and not a news program. This means that the aspects of illocution and perlocution will color the speech of the speaker more than the aspect of the locution.

The confirmative expression is not only the speaker's belief that P but he believes that it is a result of some truth-finding procedures, such as observation, investigation, and argument (Bach and Harnish, 1982: 46). So, the confirmation is proof of the speaker of what he knows — even he believes — as a truth, because this knowledge is obtained from various scientific procedures. Confirmation speech itself is a speech that intends to prove what the speaker believes is true to the speaker.

Yule (1996: 25) states that presupposition is something that assumes the speaker who is the main basis for becoming a speech. The speaker, not the sentence, has presuppositions. That is, presupposition is something that the speaker has assumed before making a speech. While entailment is something that logically arises from what is revealed in his speech. What has entailment is the sentence not the speaker.

The nature of presuppositions according to Yule is generally described as a miracle under negation (1996: 26), this means the presumption of a statement will always be steady (in this case always true) even though the statement is negated. The term presupposition is very close to the term prejudice. Prejudice according to Allport (via Hidayat, 2013: 3) is an emotional condition that is felt due to likes or dislikes.

Before a speaker produces his/her sentence to the speaker, he/she has a proposition that he assumes even he believes that the speaker knows the truth of the proposition. This is in line with what Stalnaker said (Atlas, 2005: 5) that:

"a P proposition is a pragmatic presumption of a speaker in a particular context, only if the speaker; assume/believe that P is correct; assume/believe that the speaker assumes/believes that P is correct; assume/believe that the speaker must know that the speaker believes that P is correct; or sure all. "

From what Stalnaker said, presuppositions are formed when there is the assumption or belief of the speaker that the speaker knows about the proposition that the speaker has. Besides what Stalnaker explained about the role of assumptions. Stalnaker (Atlas, 2005) also formulates that a proposition is a presumption if the speaker assumes / believes that P is correct; assume / believe that the speaker assumes / believes that P is correct; assume

/ believe that the speaker must know that the speaker believes that P is correct; or sure all.

Determination of presumption is the determination of the certainty of the presumption of the speaker. Determination of this presumption uses the truth of coherence, namely the determination of certainty of the presupposition based on an analysis that connects the presupposition that the author interprets with the context or speech before or after the confirmation speech of the speaker is spoken. This is in line with what was said by Kattsoff (Saifullah, 2017), if the proposition is in a state of interconnected with the correct propositions or if the meaning it contains is interconnected (comprehensive) with logically related statements. A statement is considered true if the statement is coherent or consistent with related statements that are considered true.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative data in this study was in the form of confirmation speech delivered by the presenter Mata Najwa and the speakers when the two interacted. This utterance will be used as the main data taken from the recorded Mata Najwa program, which is then written in the form of a transcript.

The objective hermeneutic analysis method is used to interpret the presumptive propositions that exist in the speaker's confirmation speech, namely sequential analysis and detailed analysis. If the presupposition is found, then analyzing the proposition as formulated by Stalnaker uses the proposition formula from Grice. The objective-method analysis method is used to establish the truth of the presumption (determination). The interpretations of presuppositions submitted are analyzed and certainty is established. The truth of the authors' presuppositions is determined (determination) based on circumstances interconnected with true propositions or if the meaning they contain are interconnected (comprehensive) with logically related statements.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results showed that the confirmation n statement contained all four presumptive propositions. Presupposition propositions that have presupposition propositions n believe P is correct, one of the following analyzes.

NS: (a) Yes, last to Mata Najwa seven years ago, at that time he was still a businessman and did not want to get close to politics. (b) Now it seems that you are ready to be physically and spiritually ready to be the number one person in Jakarta?

The sentence (b) shows that NS confirms what he believes to be the truth. The belief / proposition is that SU is ready physically and spiritually to become the governor of DKI Jakarta. Convinced that the proposition is correct, NS

connects whatever has been done by the SU in preparation for becoming a governor, such as registering to become a party cadre as a way to become a governor and his involvement in social actions.

Preposition propositions with those that have presumptive propositions *n* and believe *t* also believe *P* is true, one of the following analyzes.

*NS : **Never replace?***

NS has a proposition that AH does not lobby other parties, and NS believes the proposition is approved by AH. This proposition is based on what was explained by AH earlier, which made a summary that his father did not decide on his own nomination but based on a joint decision with the coalition party. AH also explained that he was also not looking for 'tickets' or lobbying parties to run for office. AH confirmed that his candidacy was purely due to an agreement between the coalition parties.

Preposition propositions with those that have prepositional propositions *n* sure that *t* know if *n* believes that *P* is correct, one of the analyzes is as follows.

*NS : **But you need to give money to the party instead?***

(NS) believes that the SU knows if NS has a proposition SU gives money to the party in order to facilitate the SU to advance to become a candidate for governor. In this sentence, NS wants to confirm this proposition, because NS knows that SU knows NS has this proposition. SU knows this proposition because previously NS had asked about the help of the party for him. SU answered if the assistance received was in the form of facilities. This facility certainly costs money, so for NS, SU actually has to give money to the party to fulfill the facility.

Preposition propositions with those that have presuppositions *n* and *t* believe that *P* is true, one of the following analyzes.
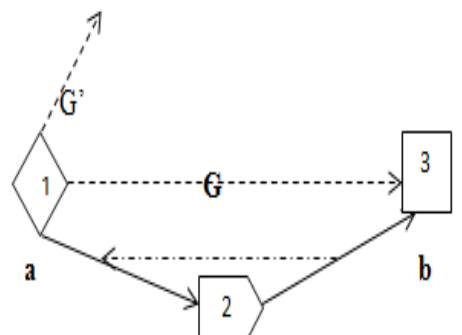
*NS : **It means that it is your own mistakes, right?***

In the statement above, NS believes if BT is wrong, and t is also sure of this. This belief is because it is a belief that is recognized by the public. This utterance is based on the reality between the imbalance of votes obtained by BT and the results of research on the level of performance of BT so far. The percentage of vote acquisition is far below the percentage of BT's aging performance level. Because in general logic, the percentage should be the same or even above it. Especially at that time, BT was facing a legal case. So, NS and BT are sure if BT is wrong, so the vote acquisition is not as expected.

Presumption is a proposition that is owned by the speaker. However, the propositions put forward in this study are interpretations that must be proven correct. Method of purpose-objective analysis to be used to prove the certainty of the truth of a proposition (determination).

Determination / attempt to determine the certainty of the presupposition truth using anaphoric and wordphoric relationships Anaphorical analysis of presupposal truths is shown in the following chart:

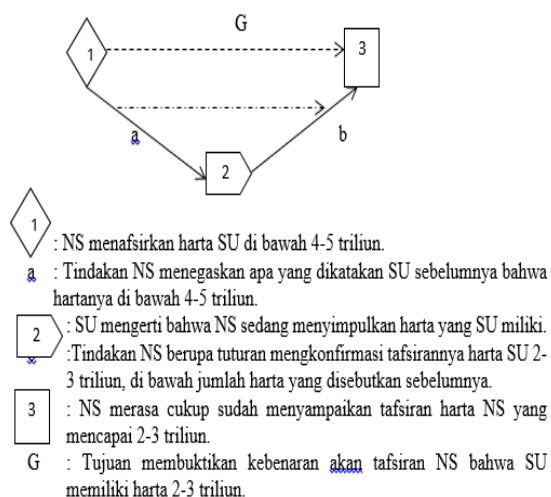*NS : **You don't mind if you ask this, right? Because as a prospective public official, you should you be open?***

1 : NS menafsirkan SU tidak keberatan jika ditanya mengenai kewajiban pajaknya.

a : Tindakan NS mengkonfirmasi berupa tafsiran bahwa SU tidak keberatan jika ditanya mengenai kewajiban pajaknya.

2 : SU mengerti jika NS meminta persetujuannya jika ia tidak keberatan ditanya tentang wajib pajak.

b : Tindakan NS memberikan penjelasan konsekuensi calon pejabat publik harus terbuka mengenai kewajiban pajaknya.

3 : NS merasa sudah cukup membuktikan tafsirannya.

G : Tujuan membuktikan kebenaran akan tafsiran NS bahwa SU tidak keberatan ditanya mengenai kewajiban pajaknya.

G' : Tujuan lain yang dapat muncul (supaya SU menyebutkan jumlah kewajiban pajaknya)

After knowing the purpose and purpose of the speaker expressing the speech (a) which is a confirmation sentence, it can also be seen the truth of the presuppositions that the speaker has in the confirmation speech, namely the SU does not mind being asked questions about the taxpayer and his property. The truth of the proposition owned by a speaker (NS) which became NS's presumption is based on the previous SU speech which implies its openness regarding its assets and taxpayers. NS provided a lot of evidence of SU's readiness to become the governor of DKI Jakarta, which appeared in NS's speech after the konfirmasi a 'confirmation speech was said, namely in NS's explanation that the consequences of public officials must be open about their tax obligations.

The following is a presupposition truth analysis whose analysis uses the word philosophical relationship:

*NS : Far below that. **(b) So, how much is 2-3 trillion?***

1 : NS menafsirkan harta SU di bawah 4-5 triliun.

a : Tindakan NS menegaskan apa yang dikatakan SU sebelumnya bahwa hartanya di bawah 4-5 triliun.

2 : SU mengerti bahwa NS sedang menyimpulkan harta yang SU miliki.
: Tindakan NS berupa tuturan mengkonfirmasi tafsirannya harta SU 2-3 triliun, di bawah jumlah harta yang disebutkan sebelumnya.

3 : NS merasa cukup sudah menyampaikan tafsiran harta NS yang mencapai 2-3 triliun.

G : Tujuan membuktikan kebenaran akan tafsiran NS bahwa SU memiliki harta 2-3 triliun.

After knowing the purpose and intention of the speaker to express the speech above, it can also be seen the certainty of the truth of the presuppositions that the speaker has in the confirmation speech. SU said that his assets were below 4-5 trillion, so SU knew that NS would be underestimated if the assets were below that number. The NS interpretation is based on the previous SU disclaimer, which is then interpreted by the NS which appears in the NS utterance after the 'b' confirmation speech, that is, the SU answer that does not confirm or deny.

The presumption proposition that is believed to be true by the speech participant (speaker and speaker) is a proposition that states that the speaker believes that the speaker also believes that the proposition is true (t agrees that P is true) and that both are equally sure P is true. This proposition is made as a presumption because the speaker believes that what is believed is true according to the facts and is approved by the speaker. The speaker will not make his proposition the basis of speech if what he believes is not necessarily true and is not approved by the speaker. In addition, propositions that both speakers and speakers believe are based on propositions that are generally known. This proposition is based on the actions of speakers who are already known by the public (public) so that the proposition has become a truth that is believed by everyone including speakers and speakers.

The presumption proposition that is believed to be true by the speaker and the speaker in the confirmation speech increases the communicativeness between the speaker and the speaker because the speaker is convinced that what he believes is correct and agreed by the speaker so that he only needs to reiterate to the speaker the truth of his proposition, with a more explicit speech straightforward. If the proposition is true and manifested in a vague speech, then the proposition will be easily known by the speaker, who is made a shared belief/proposition. So, with a proposition that is known together and both believe it, the

speaker will also interpret the intention of the speaker easily (communicative). This can also be demonstrated by the response of speakers who are fast and precise, without having to ask speakers to clarify the purpose of their speech.

Determination of presuppositions by analyzing the anaphoric and wordphoric relationships increases the certainty of the interpretations of the presuppositions that the speaker has. Because based on the theory of coherence, the truth / accuracy of the author's interpretation of the presupposition of speakers can be proven by connecting the author's interpretation with the statements that exist in the speech / context before and after the confirmation speech. This interpretation then becomes a certainty that the presuppositions on the confirmation speech are not multiple interpretations, cannot be denied, and are one proposition.

5. CONCLUSION

The results showed that in the confirmation speech in the Mata Najwa program, speakers used a proposition pattern, namely: (1) n was certain that P was correct; (2) n sure t also believes P is correct; (3) n sure t knows n believes in P; (4) both are sure. The presumptive proposition used by the speaker uses more patterns n sure t also believes the proposition is correct. This is indicated by the reaffirmation based on the knowledge of the speaker who is also known by the speaker. Proposition with this pattern makes NS speech also higher communicative level, because both NS and its speakers are in the same belief.

The results of the study showed that the certainty of the presupposition's truth was more determined by statements before the confirmation statement (anaphoric) which was comprehensive in nature with the interpretation of the speakers with those statements. This shows that the proposition of the speakers' presumption is always based on the speech of the speaker or the speaker before. So the speaker in his speech reiterates what he knows beforehand to the speaker. This interpretation then becomes a certainty that the presuppositions on the confirmation speech are not multiple interpretations, cannot be denied, and are one proposition.

6. SUGGESTION

The results of this study can be taken into consideration for the interviewers before conducting interviews with informants, so that the basis of the discussion must be sorted out and adhere to the principles of truth. In addition, it is also expected to contribute to the treasury of Indonesian language learning materials, especially pragmatics.

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